

STATE PLAN UNDER TITLE XIX OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

State WASHINGTON

VARIATIONS FROM THE BASIC PERSONAL NEEDS ALLOWANCE (PNA)

1. For a single veteran, or the widow or widower of a veteran, receiving an exemption for a \$90 improved veteran's pension, that greater amount shall be the person's PNA.
2. For a person receiving an exemption for a \$90 improved veteran's pension, the PNA shall be \$160 (including the \$90) for a nursing home resident who meets four of the following five criteria:

The nursing facility is located in excess of 50 miles from the person's last community residence prior to institutionalization, resulting in additional expenses for transportation and communication;

The nursing facility provides regular access, at the resident's expenses, to long-distance phone services and cable television;

In addition to providing nursing care, the nursing facility provides co-located, less intensive services for higher functioning persons, including integrated social activities for both groups, promoting an active lifestyle that necessitates a higher PNA;

The nursing facility provides on campus access to goods and services which may include a barber shop, commissary, and snack bar that allows for normal activities of daily living that necessitates a higher PNA; or

The nursing facility provides opportunities for the resident's involvement in the governance of programs for a multiple facility organization. This requires extra funds for inter-facility travel and additional expenses necessitating a higher PNA.

3. The PNA is increased by the amount of income garnished for child support subject to the following limitations:

The increase applies only to a garnishment made in the same time period covered by the PNA.

The increase does not apply to any amount of the garnishment that is deducted under another provision in the post-eligibility process.

4. The PNA is increased for persons participating in a department-approved training or rehabilitative work program. These persons retain earned income to meet the needs of work-related expenses, such as, clothing, transportation or special tools/equipment, etc.

The person's retained income plus the usual PNA may not exceed a one-person MNIL.

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VARIATIONS FROM THE BASIC PERSONAL NEEDS ALLOWANCE (continued)

- 5 The PNA is increased for an institutionalized person's income tax under the following limitations.

The withholdings from earned or unearned income are necessary to meet expected Federal, State or local income tax liability.

Federal, State, or local income taxes that are not covered by earned or unearned income withholding but are owed or have been paid.

The person's income tax deduction plus the usual PNA may not exceed the one-person MNIL.

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VARIATIONS FROM THE BASIC PERSONAL NEEDS ALLOWANCE

Disclosure Statement for Post-Eligibility Preprint

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is #0938-0673. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated at 3 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, searching existing data resources, gathering the data needed and completing and reviewing the information collection. If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate(s) or suggestion for improving this form, please write to: CMS, 7500 Security Boulevard, N2-14-26, Baltimore, Maryland, 21244-1850 and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 20503.

REVISION:

SUPPLEMENT 12 TO ATTACHMENT 2.6-A
Page 2

STATE PLAN UNDER TITLE XIX OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

State WASHINGTON

ELIGIBILITY UNDER SECTION 1931 OF THE ACT

The state covers low-income families and children under section 1931 of the Act.

The following groups were included in the AFDC State Plan effective July 16, 1996:

X Pregnant women with no other children.

X AFDC children age 18 who are full-time students in a secondary school or the equivalent level of vocational or technical training.

 In determining eligibility for Medicaid, the agency uses the AFDC standards and methodologies in effect as of July 16, 1996 without modification.

X In determining eligibility for Medicaid, the agency uses the AFDC standards and methodologies in effect as of July 16, 1996 with the following modifications.

 The agency applies lower income standards which are no lower than the AFDC standards in effect on May 1, 1988, as follows:

 The agency applies higher income standards than those in effect as of July 16, 1996, increased by no more than the percentage increases in the CPI-U since July 16, 1996, as follows:

 The agency applies higher resource standards than those in effect as of July 16, 1996, increased by no more than the percentage increases in the CPI-U since July 16, 1996, as follows:

X The agency uses less restrictive income and/or resource methodologies than those in effect as of July 16, 1996, as follows:

1. When determining countable resources, the equity value of one car up to \$5000 is exempt.

STATE PLAN UNDER TITLE XIX OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

State WASHINGTON

ELIGIBILITY UNDER SECTION 1931 OF THE ACT (continued)

2. A motor vehicle necessary to transport a physically disabled household member is excluded.
3. An increase in assets is disregarded from the point of application so long as the client remains otherwise continuously eligible.
4. For purposes of the 185% gross income test, income in excess of 185% of the AFDC need standard is excluded.
5. When determining countable income, either fifty percent of all earned income, or \$90 and \$30 and 1/3, (if applicable) and whichever is greater, is exempt.
6. All earned income is excluded in the second or third month for two months starting with the month a family exceeds Section 1931 income standards. This exclusion allows Transitional Medicaid coverage for any family who loses eligibility for Section 1931 Medicaid due to earnings, and will give the family the necessary 12 months of post-1931 eligibility Transitional Medicaid coverage.
7. Diversion cash assistance is not countable as income or a resource in the initial month of Medicaid eligibility.
8. Actual amount of court-ordered child support paid for a child out of the home, is a deduction from earned income.
9. Actual amount of childcare and dependent care, is a deduction from earned income.

The income and/or resource methodologies that the less restrictive methodologies replace are as follows:

1. And 2. When determining countable resources, the equity value of one car up to \$1500 is exempt.

STATE PLAN UNDER TITLE XIX OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

State WASHINGTON

ELIGIBILITY UNDER SECTION 1931 OF THE ACT (continued)

3. When determining countable resources, the resource limit of any available resources for applicants and recipients may amount up to \$1000.
4. When determining income eligibility, the state applies a gross income test of 185% of federal poverty level.
5. When determining countable income, \$90 and \$30 and 1/3 are exempt.
6. An increase in earned income is not excluded for two months. A person who has received Medicaid under Section 1931 for less than three months is not eligible for twelve months of transitional Medicaid.
7. Diversion cash assistance did not exist.
8. Court-ordered child support was not an income deduction.
9. Childcare and dependent care earned income deductions were limited to:
 - (a) \$175 per month for a child over the age of two; and
 - (b) \$200 per month for a child under the age of two.

 The agency terminates medical assistance (except for certain pregnant women and children) for individuals who fail to meet TANF work requirements.

 X The agency continues to apply the following waivers of provisions of part A of title IV in effect as of July 16, 1996, or submitted prior to August 22, 1996 and approved by the Secretary on or before July 1, 1997.

Under Section 402(a)(41) and 402(a)(38) allows the State to provide benefits to families in which the principal earner works 100 or more hours per month.